Equal Rights

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FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
APRIL 5, 1930

Mrs. Pankhurst's Statue Is Unveiled

Tremendous throngs attended the ceremonies on March 6 in London, England, when former Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin unveiled the statue of Mrs. Pankhurst. The statue stands in Victoria Tower Gardens, Westminster, as a memorial to the triumphant spirit of militancy. It is a gift of the women of all nations to the land that gave Mrs. Pankhurst birth.

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Annual Dues	$10.00
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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 52]
[House Joint Resolution No. 55]
Introduced in the Senate June 4, 1929, by Senator Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota.
Introduced in the House April 25, 1929, by Representative Frederick W. Magrady Pennsylvania.

Nothing Short of Idiotic

THE intolerable position in which women find themselves as a result of the chaotic nationality laws of the world is well indicated by the anomalous circumstances surrounding the granting of a passport to English women. Mr. Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, recently put the position as follows:

"Any British woman marrying a United States citizen ceases to be a British subject in British law and becomes an alien, and as such is subject to the regulations governing aliens, including registration with the police. Under United States law, however, an alien woman marrying a United States citizen does not thereby become a United States citizen. A British woman in such circumstances therefore becomes a stateless person, and is not entitled to receive any national passport unless in a particular case she becomes a United States citizen by naturalization."

In order not permanently to exclude from the United States all English women married to Americans, a casual arrangement has been made whereby the English wife of a United States husband may be provided with a form of affidavit issued by the United States Consulate General to which a United States visa is affixed. Then perhaps the stateless lady may safely set sail for our shores either with or without her husband. She will not, however, enjoy the protection of either the British or the United States Government throughout her perilous journey.

Such a condition of affairs in this epoch of the world's history is nothing short of idiotic. The word "citizen" becomes meaningless when it is thus bandied about by the lawmakers.

Women vote now in both England and the United States, so they have in their own hands the power to do away with this supreme injustice.

The Weaker Sex

EVEN Feminists have no doubt to which sex reference is made under the phrase, "The Weaker Sex." Yet in Earlsboro, Oklahoma, according to an N. E. A. Service story that appeared in the Indianapolis Times of March 14, "one woman arrayed against a hundred armed and desperate men has just won out in a battle lasting two years."

This is how it happened: Twelve years ago Ethel Renner, who is a native of Champaign, Illinois, heard of oil and opportunity in Oklahoma and went there. She speculated in leases and royalties and luckily acquired an interest in the field about Earlsboro before the first well came in.

With money from her royalties she decided to build a hotel. That was in February, 1927. As the workmen began she had her first contact with a vice ring. A man approached and told her she would have to get "on the line." At first she didn't know what he meant. She soon found out he meant she would have to sell liquor at the hotel, permit gambling and harbor girls and pay a weekly fee to officials.

She defied the ambassador of the vice lords and after that it was open warfare. Threats of bodily harm followed by letter and telephone, and on one occasion Mrs. Renner had to drive off a drunken deputy sheriff at the point of two guns. She began making speeches about crime conditions before groups of women. After her first talk she was threatened with death if she made another. She told the messenger exactly when and where she was going to speak next. She wasn't molested.

Finally she went to Oklahoma City and talked to government officials. Soon Federal operatives began pouring into Earlsboro in the roles of oil field workers. They spent seventeen months getting their evidence, all the time keeping in touch with Mrs. Renner. Then came the indictments, the confessions and the trials.

Here is the record of what she has already accomplished in her clean-up:

1. Fifty-eight indictments on whiskey charges, all on evidence obtained under Mrs. Renner's direction.

2. Twenty-eight confessions of guilt made by officials, ranging from Mayor Homer Knappenberger and Police Chief Marion Fuller, down to constables and all sorts of individuals.

3. Twelve trials and eight convictions, the latter including Sheriff Frank Fox. These refused to plead guilty.

4. Testimony by Mayor Knappenberger that he paid Oscar Gordon, an assistant attorney-general of Oklahoma, $2,300 to fend off prosecution after Gordon had investigated conditions in Earlsboro. Gordon has resigned.

We wonder whether the vice lords in Earlsboro still regard women as "the weaker sex."

Britain Honors Mrs. Pankhurst's Memory

By Henry W. Nevinson

(*Reprinted from the Baltimore Sun, March* 20, 1930)

IT WOULD be inhuman in me to pass over the great ceremony which marked yesterday. The unveiling of Mrs. Pankhurst's statue in Westminster was an event recording a great and far-reaching victory not only for England, but for the whole world.

Certainly there was irony in the situation. I knew Emmeline Pankhurst well. I was one of her most intimate friends and supporters among men during the militant struggle of six terrible years. I cannot say how often I was at her side when she attempted to carry the petition for woman suffrage to the Prime Minister in the House of Commons or in his official residence in Downing street.

I have seen her and her band of women followers hurled back by the police, trampled upon by their horses, battered, torn, submitted to the grossest outrage by mobs of lewd and cowardly men, dragged off to the police court cells, and sentenced to prolonged imprisonment. I have seen the clergy of Westminster Abbey grinning at the women's sufferings from behind the protection of the railings, and Honorable Members of Parliament delighted with the amusing spectacle.

I have known a Liberal Prime Minister rejecting with spiteful contumely the claim of tax-paying women to share in the main principle of English liberty—the same principle for which our ancestors fought so hard. And I have known nominal supporters of the claim, like Mr. Lloyd George, resort to every trick and deception in support of Mr. Asquith's obstinacy.

To me the hideous events of those days seem but as yesterday, and yet nearly twenty-five years have passed since that struggle for freedom began. And yesterday behold! What a change! Parliament Square, the scene of those struggles, was crowded with quiet but exultant people. In the public gardens beside the House of Lords a large police band—yes, a police band!—discoursed the music to which the rebel women used to march.

On the platform in front of the band Dr. Ethel Smythe, herself a leader among the militants and one of the composers of Europe, conducted the music she had written in the days of conflict. On the platform stood many other women whose names were then known for their eloquence and their suffering.

And in their midst stood Mr. Stanley Baldwin, ex-Prime Minister of the Kingdom, delivering an eloquent speech in praise of the rebellious woman whom one of his predecessors had so often shut in jail. He pulled a string and the flag of the famous purple, white and green fell, revealing the statue of the woman who only those few years ago had been dishonored, spat upon and reviled by nearly every politician in the British Parliament.

Consider the scene, the speaker, the band, the applauding crowds! Did ever time bring such revenges so quickly and so complete?

Her daughter Christabel, her friends Frederick and Emmeline Pethick Lawrence are still with us. They share the honor, but Emmeline Pankhurst was the leader to victory. It is hard to explain the secret of her immense influence upon young and old. Her daughter was a finer politician, a champion in debate; the other two leaders were more eloquent and better organizers. But there was something irresistible in Mrs. Pankhurst.

There was in her face and manner a mixture of indignation at wrong, of courage, resolution and quiet pathos that gave her an appeal no one could resist. I mean no one except a tryant, a swindler or a politician. Ever since the days of Mary Wollstonecraft and John Stuart Mill the cause had been pleaded and reasoned. But, as Mr. Baldwin said, it was Mrs. Pankhurst who set the heather on fire.

As one looked round upon the crowds of women still wearing the famous colors and the badges of honorable imprisonment and horrible torture one felt that no righteous cause need ever despair. All the most powerful forces of tradition, prejudice, domination and sex stood arrayed against that slight and gentle woman whom we now honored, and yet she won. What a fine thing when we come to die to be able to say, "That at all events I achieved!"

The Case of Ruth Bryan Owen

By Ruby A. Black

NO more interesting example of the importance of equality between men and women in nationality laws could be found than one which the House of Representatives will consider soon—the case of William C. Lawson's attempt to unseat Representative Ruth Bryan Owen of the Fourth Florida Congressional District.

Mr. Lawson, who got 36,288 votes for election to Congress in this district as against Representative Owen's 67,130 votes, contested her election on the grounds that she was not eligible for election to Congress because she had not been a citizen of the United States for seven years. Representative Owen was born in the United States, but was deprived of her citizenship for a period of fifteen years because of her marriage to a citizen of Great Britain, Major Reginald W. Owen. Her citizenship was restored in 1925, and she was elected to Congress in 1928.

Committee on Elections Number One of the House of Representatives unanimously held that she was eligible to hold her seat, although members of the committee disagreed as to their reasons for doing so. Some held that under the Cable Act, her status is as if she had never lost her citizenship, and she therefore was always a citizen, while the others held that her United States citizenship for those fifteen years was forever lost, but that the Constitution does not require that a person, to be eligible for Congress, must be a citizen of the United States for the seven years next preceding the election. The wording of the Constitution is, ". . . and been seven years a citizen of the United States."

Reresentative Owen appeared before the committee in her own behalf, without a lawyer, to defend her right to her seat because, as she said, "the elements we are considering are so simple that they do not require any legal presentation."

Representative Owen presented her case most movingly, always keeping in mind the Feminist point of view. Reading the Cable Act and Representative John L. Cable's statement that its intent was to enable a woman who has lost her citizenship by marriage to regain her citizenship on the same status as if she had never lost it, Representative Owen said:

"MR. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I would like to call your attention now to the spirit of this act as well as the letter. I have never taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign government. I have never by word or act been anything but a loyal American citizen during my entire life.

"No man ever lost his citizenship through his marriage. If on the same day that I married Major Owen an American man had married a woman from another country, he would not have had five minutes of loss of citizenship.

"The last thing that is done to a man who has disqualified himself in the eyes of his Government as a citizen, the last punishment that is ever inflicted on a man is

the deprivation of citizenship. The traitor, the felon, the lowest criminal, is deprived of his citizenship, and yet by the enactment of my country I was deprived of my citizenship for no fault of my own, for no lack of loyalty to my country, but because I was a woman.

"If this Cable Act which had as its intent the giving to the American woman the same dignity and individuality of citizenship which is enjoyed by the male citizen—if that is the intent of the Cable Act, and if the Cable Act requires interpretation, then I think there is no better time and place for that act to be interpreted than before this committee of Congress.

"If the Cable Act is to have attained the object of the man who drafted it, and if it is to attain the object of those who made the law, then surely it is designed to right an injustice done to an American woman and done to all American women who find themselves confronted by the same circumstances which now confront me. . . .

"Therefore, according to the Cable Act my status, having complied with all of the naturalization regulations, is that of a woman who has never lost her citizenship.

"May I make one very brief explanation in connection with the injustice which was done me when I was deprived of my citizenship on account of marriage? The regulations under which I was permitted to regain my citizenship were those of a shortened form of naturalization. It was not necessary for me to make the five-year application that foreigners make, but it was specified that I must present myself at the courthouse in Miami, Fla., and make declaration of my intention to become a citizen at whatever time the immigration authority in Washington should find himself able to come to that courthouse.

"In order to tell you why that particular requirement made it very difficult for me to immediately comply with the requirements that were placed on me, I will have to give you personal facts which I regret very much inserting in a public record. . . . I want, before giving this explanation, to account if I may for the time during which I am technically not a citizen of my native land.

"After my marriage, May 3, 1910, I went with my husband to Jamaica in the West Indies, where he was engaged in engineering work, and after that to London.

"War was declared in August of 1914. That was just four years after my marriage. My husband was immediately sent on active service. I joined a group of 15 American women which composed the American Women's War Relief Fund in London. That group of 15 American women financed and operated the American Women's War Hospital at Paignton, Devonshire, and we took care of 3,000 wounded men before that hospital became a part of the American Government's hospitalization, when our country had entered the war.

"This group, I want you to notice, were the American Women's War Relief Fund. After we had begun work on our hospital we saw how many women were in desperate need because of the economic upset at the beginning of the war, and we decided to open relief workrooms in the city of London to give employment to these women, and from the output of these relief workrooms to furnish the equipment for our hospital.

"In charge of this work as secretary and treasurer of the economic relief committee Mrs. Herbert Hoover and I held jointly the same position from September, 1914, until October, 1915.

"The work of treasurer and secretary of the economic relief committee, charged with the employment work for unemployed women, was in the hands of Mrs. Hoover and myself.

"Our workrooms, five in number, cared for a great many hundred women who were in actual want at the beginning of the war, and the output of those workrooms supplied the socks and uniforms and pajamas for the American Women's War Hospital.

"That was the work on which I was engaged from 1914 to 1915. My husband was ordered to the Dardanelles and had served for eight months under fire continuously at that front during this period.

"I decided to go to Egypt with my youngest child in October, 1915, in order to be as near as possible to my husband. I became a member of the volunteer aid detachment at Cairo, and for three years saw active service as a ward nurse, operating-room nurse, and surgical nurse in the war hospitals in Egypt.

"That accounts for three more years of my absence from the United States. At the end of our war service my husband's health had become impaired. A year before the close of the war they told him that the illness which had been the result of the Dardanelles campaign hardships was one from which he might recover if he was willing to take leave at that time. My husband replied: 'My friends are being shot down in the trenches. How could I stop and take sick leave?' And for the remaining year of the war, knowing that his life would be the penalty, he stayed at his post of duty.

"He was assistant director of army signals for Egypt, Palestine, and Salonika, and when he was so weak that he had to be helped onto a donkey, and so carried from his sleeping tent to his office tent, he stayed and worked. Then the armistice came. He was willing then to take his leave. But his health was so impaired that it was obvious he could not live, and the leave from the army to travel was worded in this way: 'As the wife of this officer is a nurse, she can take charge of the patient when he goes on sick leave.'

"He was officially placed in my charge by his Government, and I brought him to Florida.

"Yesterday in his speech Judge Bainum referred to the vicious habits which American women bring back with them when they return to their native land. . . . I felt it was well then to insert in the record how I had applied my time when I was absent from my own country.

"At the same time that my husband's health was shattered, the finances of my husband's family were impaired. His family had been for many years owners of tea and rubber estates in Ceylon. The crash in Russia resulted in the closing of the markets against tea, which meant that what should have been an asset to us was a liability. The family had to see that the tea estates were weeded and kept in order, but there was no income from them.

"Consequently, I found myself on my return to the United States with an invalid husband, with three children, and shortly after with a baby, and on my shoulders the duty of helping to support this family.

"I have never had an income from my father. My father was at the time a man advanced in years, who had heavy responsibilities of his own, and as I was able to bear the responsibility of my family, I was proud to do so.

"Consequently I turned to the work that I knew. I had been a lecturer on the university extension, when I first left the university, and I tried, before the birth of my last baby, to make a trial-lecture trip in order that I might have contracts for lectures when my baby was old enough to permit me to leave it.

"When my baby was eight months old I left her and went out for my first lecture tour. It is necessary to make the contracts for those Chautauqua tours a year in advance. Consequently, in order to take care of my children and my family, it was necessary for me to present myself and fulfill those contracts.

"And yet, the law of my country specified that I could not regain my citizenship unless I presented myself on a certain date, in Miami (a date not given me a year in advance), at the courthouse, when, in order to take care of my children I had to be perhaps in North Dakota or in Minnesota on that date.

"For that reason I was unable during the first two years after the passage of the Cable Act to present myself at the specified time at the courthouse.

"Having taken away my citizenship, the Government had placed upon the regaining of my citizenship restrictions which made it impossible, without neglecting the duty of supporting my children, to present

myself on the specified date at the courthouse.

"Now, gentlemen, when you consider that the taking away of my citizenship was for no fault, I want to suggest to you that a restriction which causes such hardship to an American woman is a restriction which should be removed. If the consideration of my case is going to make more clear the laws which have dealt unjustly with women, then I welcome this case.

"It is of far less moment to me that I am confirmed in my right to hold office than that the women of the United States —loyal American citizens—should have the Government of this country recognize the dignity and the individuality of their citizenship.

"May I say one word in regard to my marriage, although no American man has ever been called before a committee of this sort to explain his marriage?

"There have been tributes paid on the floor of Congress to wives and mothers—eloquent tributes. I want to pay just one or two words of tribute to a husband. For the last eight years of his life Major Owen was a resident of the State of Florida. I feel that I have conferred a favor upon my adopted State in bringing to them so beloved and so honored a citizen.

"There is one type of courage that is well recognized—courage in time of war. That courage he had, as testified by five citations in dispatches and by five medals.

"There is another type of courage that is not recognized so readily. That is the type of courage of which I want to speak now; the type of courage that can, without the enthusiasm of the battlefield and the comraderie, face death approaching very slowly, without even a sign of flinching. That is a greater and a higher courage.

"Only once during the eight years of his life as an invalid did I see any sign of emotion on my husband's face, and that was when the American Legion of Miami came and offered their services to him either individually or as an organization. After the commandant had gone, my husband said, with emotion, 'They have not forgotten.'

"When the very gallant fight was over, and we were waiting at the door of the church, and the American legion stood on guard with the flag of Great Britain and the flag of America side by side, I hesitated at the door of the church, and my daughter said to me, 'If Dad could face what he faced all through the years with courage, surely we can bear ourselves now as the family of a soldier.' And she said, 'Hold your head high! We have a soldier's heritage in our family.'

"Gentlemen, if there is any penalty of the law to be laid on me for my marriage, I want to bear that penalty, as I bear my husband's name, very proudly.

"I HAVE cited the Cable Act of 1922 to you, but even if you find that you are unable to justify yourself in agreeing with the intent of the framer of the Cable Act, then I refer you to the Constitution of the United States of America, which makes only two requirements of a Representative:

"'No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of 25 years and have been seven years a citizen of the United States and who shall not when elected be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.'

"Gentlemen, the language of the Constitution is definite. . . .

"If you accept the intent of the framer of the Cable Act, I have been for 44 years a citizen of the United States. When I was a candidate for office, the people of my district were familiar with the question which had been raised regarding my eligibility. With a majority of 30,842, they elected me as the Representative of the Fourth Congressional District of Florida. I ask for no more than justice. A law now repealed took away my citizenship. Regulations which worked a hardship upon me were imposed upon my regaining of my citizenship, but I believe I can leave it confidently in the hands of Congress to establish the dignity and individuality of the citizenship of the American woman and her right to the same consideration at the hands of her Government as is enjoyed by the male citizen.

"In closing his speech yesterday Judge Bainum stated that the conditional point we are considering is a serious question. Gentlemen, it is a serious question. It involves far more than the status of a few hundred American women who may be called upon to defend themselves in this specific situation. This question hinges upon the attitude of my Government toward its women citizens. Only a few hundred at most will be affected by exactly this set of circumstances which I am facing today, but a recognition of the right of an American woman before the eyes of her Government to exactly the same treatment that is meted out to a man is a thing that affects millions of American women.

"This is, gentlemen, a serious question. I ask you for no more than justice and I expect from you no less."

THE committee has done justice to Representative Owen. It is confidently expected that the House of Representatives will do likewise. May it immediately pass the new Cable Bill so that in the future such injustice will not be done, even temporarily!

Women in the Federal Service

Radio Speech by Civil Service Commissioner Jessie Dell, March 26

A COMPARATIVELY few years ago women were to be found in the Government service almost exclusively in the low-salaried positions. Prior to 1862 no women appeared on the Federal pay rolls in Washington. In that year General Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, appointed a woman to trim United States currency and it is said that General Spinner made the remark that "her first day's work settled the matter in her behalf and in woman's favor."

In the light of the achievements which women have made it is a far cry from that humble beginning to the appointment a few days ago of Annabel Matthews as a member of the Board of Tax Appeals at a salary of $10,000 per annum. In the Government service, as well as in private industry, there are few fields of endeavor in which women have not entered and have given good account of themselves.

It is of interest to note that out of 678 possible occupations listed in the "Abstract of Occupations Statistics for 1920," published by the Census Bureau, only about 33 have not been invaded by women. It is very significant that a comparison of the 1920 figures with those of 1910 shows that in one decade the percentage of women in professional and scientific pursuits increased 4 per cent. while the percentage of women in domestic service decreased 3 per cent. The percentage of men in these occupations, however, is reversed, there being a decrease in the professional service and an increase in the domestic and agricultural pursuits. These figures in themselves are perhaps of no great significance, but they are significant in that they indicate that a larger percentage of women are entering into fields which formerly were practically monopolized by men.

In the Federal service the largest group of employees is the clerical and administrative group. Naturally we find the largest number of women in this class. There are certain positions in this group, such as auditor, bookkeeper, law clerk, and accountant, which seldom draw applications from women in large enough numbers for the service generally to get any true idea of woman's ability in these lines. The opportunities for advancement in such positions are greater than may be found in purely clerical positions and should appeal to women who are qualified to fill them.

There are in executive and administra-

tive positions in the Federal service many women who are serving with distinction to themselves and to the public service. The manner in which their work is carried forward emphasizes their outstanding abilities in their particular line of work. A few years ago you could possibly have counted on your fingers all the women in the Federal service who held positions of responsibility. Today they are everywhere. We find eight in the halls of Congress, elected to membership by the votes of their constituents.

THE field of opportunity for women in the Federal service is ever broadening and the instances of advancement from low to high positions is ever multiplying. The opportunity was never better than it is today. The Classification Act of 1923, which is applicable to the departmental service in Washington and the principles of which have in part been applied to the service outside of Washington, provides that in determining the rate of compensation which employees shall receive the principle of equal compensation for equal work, irrespective of sex, shall be followed.

The Government service does not hold out any promise of acquiring wealth in a material sense, but it does offer fair salaries for work performed. Moreover, it provides a greater opportunity than possibly may be found elsewhere for service to the country as a whole. The field of research that is opened by the resources of the Government and the opportunity for original thinking is so great that it should appeal especially to college-trained women who have before them an ideal for public service.

There are approximately 15,000 positions in the Federal service which ordinarily are filled by men and women of college training and which are subject to the civil service laws. By reason of the changes which are constantly occurring, more than 1,000 vacancies in these positions occur each year. It is true that the larger number of these 1,000 opportunities for employment of college graduates is taken advantage of by men. It is also true that the percentage of appointees follows somewhat closely the percentage of eligibles. We need more applicants from among women who have the requisite qualifications for these highly desirable position. I cannot truthfully say that we have reached the stage where women always have the same opportunities for advancement that men have. The age-old prejudice, however, is gradually and steadily diminishing. I think the reason for this is to be found, not only in the lessening difference between the economic status of men and women, but also in the achievements of the numbers of women who have been tried out in high places in the Federal civil service.

In an address like this it is not practicable to mention by name or to indicate the responsibility of the work performed by all these women in responsible positions. It is, however, a very special gratification to me to be able to speak of the practical and important work that they are performing in all branches of our Government, both at home and abroad. We find them among the lawmakers on the judicial bench and in the executive establishments. We find them as trade commissioners in far-off Rome, Shanghai, and Oslo; as vice consuls in Geneva, Beirut, and Valparaiso. We find them at The Hague Conference on Codification of International Law. They are in the Bureau of Home Economics demonstrating the close co-ordination of science with the sympathetic understanding of the problems of the housewives of the nation. Such practical things as home budgets, family health, food, clothing, are studied from a scientific standpoint and the results deduced in terms that can be understood and utilized by those most vitally concerned. In the Children's Bureau and the Woman's Bureau may be found many women trained in sociological and statistical work. In the Bureau of Education are key positions held by women.

IT is of special interest to note the increasing number of women who are being appointed to postmasterships throughout the country. A recent survey of the results of examinations for postmasterships at first, second, and third class offices over a period of six months shows that in 604 examinations for presidential postmaster positions 357 women qualified and 99 were appointed. In 118 instances the list of eligibles was headed by a woman; in 96 cases a woman stood second, and in 69 a woman stood third. The significance of this showing is apparent when it is remembered that the basis of rating for postmasterships is business training and experience. It is a direct indication of their growing importance in the field of private business.

There are thousands of women in less important positions whose work deserves greater recognition and larger compensation than it gets. It cannot be said that women have reached the point where they have an equal chance with men in comptition with either private or public affairs. Great reforms do not come suddenly and we are not yet far enough away from the time when gentlewomen were not expected to work outside their home or to undertake much responsibility anywhere. It still rests upon women to demonstrate their ability to carry their full burden of responsibility when they undertake either Government or private work.

I have said this before in some of my addresses to women's clubs in different sections of the country but I want to emphasize that every time a woman fails it hurts not only herself but it hurts all other women. When a man fails people say: "Well, he was not the right man for the job. We will have to remove him and try another." But if a woman falls below the mark they say: "Anyone might have known a woman could not do that. It is not a woman's work." A woman's failure is held against all women but a man's failure is his individual weakness.

By reason of the sterling worth of the work of the thousands of women in the Federal employ in high positions and in low, her place is secure and recognition is becoming more pronounced.

In closing let me pay tribute to the daring and spirit of women everywhere as manifested in recent years. Coli and Nungesser, who went down in their heroic attempt to cross the Atlantic, have their counterparts in Mrs. Grayson and Lady Mackay, who gloriously dared and none the less gloriously died. The men have their Lindbergh, we have our Amelia Earhart. These women represent the spirit of women everywhere. Ready to dare, to fight, to die, if need be, in the upward march of progress. But we deserve equal recognition when we equally achieve. Such recognition will eventually come, but as yet the old prejudice against us has not entirely disappeared. That which we most need is recognition of equal opportunity to train for, enter into, and work in any position, with the same encouragement and compensation offered to men.

Press Comment

Women Draft Plea to Hague Parley

New York Times, March 30, 1930.

THE HAGUE, March 29. — In the Hotel Wittenburg, beneath the same roof with the American delegates to the Conference on the Codification of International Law, the Inter-American Commission of Women has made its headquarters from which it is directing its drive on the conference nationality committee.

The women are bending all their efforts to have the conference adopt a rule which, in three lines, sums up two years' research work by a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Alice Paul. This is what they want inserted in the convention to be drawn up at the present conference:

"The contracting parties agree that, from the going into effect of this treaty,

there shall be no distinction based on sex in the law and practice of nations relating to nationality."

Next Tuesday in the Peace Palace the women will appear at a public hearing by the nationality committee. Miss Doris Stevens, chairman of the Inter-American group, will speak in its behalf; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles for the United States National Woman's Party, and Mrs. Helen Archdale for the British Six Point Group.

Senor Miguel Cruciaga, a Chilean delegate, has brought in the women's formula, which is approved by the American Institute of International Law, as an official proposal. Its passage will be urged, supported by material contained in a voluminous report describing women's nationality status in eighty-four countries, and containing a preface by Dr. John Brown Scott, all of which will be handed over to the president of the conference committee.

The women will urge also that the clauses on the nationality of women shall be discussed in public meetings. The suggestion of David Hunter Miller of the United States, adopted at the first plenary session, has made this possible, but it is doubted if a public discussion will be adopted.

"The women of the Western Hemisphere demand equality or nothing," said Miss Stevens today. "There is one law for men and another for women, but we seek one law for all persons. Nationality determines allegiance, and women will no longer tolerate so important a right being held in contempt by the State."

Feminist Notes

Equality for Army Nurses

REPRESENTATIVE John J. McSwain of South Carolina has introduced a bill providing that hereafter the laws governing the retirement of commissioned officers of the Army on account of disability shall apply with equal force to members of the Nurse Corps. It contains the proviso that a nurse placed on the retirement list under the provisions of this act shall receive retired pay at the rate of 75 per cent. of the after-service pay she was receiving at the time of her retirement and her retired pay shall be in lieu of a pension or disability compensation under the Employes' Compensation Act.

For Equalizing Immigration Law

REPRESENTATIVE Samuel Dickstein of New York has introduced a bill to exempt from the immigration quota the husbands of American citizens. The immigration laws now exempt from the quota the wives of American citizens.

The bill, H. R. 11190, would equalize the law completely in this respect, making the section concerned with exemptions to read:

"(a) An immigrant who is the unmarried child under 21 years of age or the wife or the husband of a citizen of the United States."

Woman Professor

DR. CHARLOTTE BUHLER, internationally famous for her psychological research work on the mentality of children, is the second woman to be made a "professor" by the University of Vienna, according to the *International Woman Suffrage News.*

Professor Elise Richter, president of the Austrian Association of University Women, was the first to be so honored a year before the World War.

Dr. Buhler, now lecturing by invitation in this country, has worked as a "Privatdozent" at the University of Vienna for a number of years, but has always devoted her principal energies and interest to the Psychological Institute in Vienna. This Institute was founded to promote children's education by psychological knowledge.

Wins Scholarship

PORTIA HOLMAN has been awarded the Social Science Research Scholarship of £60 for the academic year 1929-30, and renewable for the year 1930-31.

Sir Josiah Stamp is chairman of the committee making the English award. Miss Holman's subject was "An Investigation Into the Mentally Deficient in Industry." She is a student of Cambridge and Paris universities.

Candidates for Governor

TWO women have announced their candidacy for Governors of their States. Gladys Pyle, Secretary of State of South Dakota, is candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of South Dakota. Clara Shortridge Foltz is candidate for Governor of California. She is a Feminist and is the sister of Senator Samuel Shortridge of California.

Examines Attorneys

CANDIDATES for entrance to the bar in a certain part of Arkansas must appear before a woman for examination.

Bessie Newson Florence of Hot Springs has been appointed a member of the Bar Examining Board for the eighteenth judicial district of Arkansas by the Arkansas Supreme Court.

Negro Women Physicians

THERE are about 206 licensed colored women physicians practicing in the United States, according to the *Medical Woman's Journal.*

The first one was believed to be licensed in 1888 by Pennsylvania and the second in 1889 by New York.

Highest Pay

ANNA L. SMITH, Commissioner of Public Welfare, is said to be the highest paid woman official in Chicago.

News from the Field

Council to Meet

A MEETING of the National Council of the National Woman's Party will be held at national headquarters, Alva Belmont House, at 2.30 P. M. April 11.

From Mrs. Belmont

MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT, president of the National Woman's Party, writes from France under date of March 15 that she had a conference with Florence Bayard Hilles that day on work for the Equal Nationality Treaty at the conference at The Hague, commenting, "I feel almost as if I were in Washington." She expresses happiness over the work for equality in nationality laws.

Teas at Alva Belmont House

A TEA in honor of Ellen La Motte, authority on the opium problem, was given at Alva Belmont House on March 30. Miss La Motte spoke on the opium traffic. She is the author of "The Opium Monopoly," "King Dust," "The Backwash of War," which gives her experiences as a war nurse, and other books and articles.

Mrs. Paul Linebarger, social chairman of the District of Columbia Branch of the National Woman's Party, who lived in China some years while her husband was advisor to the Nationalist Government, presided. Other members of the hostesses' committee included women who have been connected with various kinds of work in China. There was Mrs. Charles Sumner Lobinger, whose husband served as judge in China, and Mrs. John Allen Daugherty, who has just returned from China where she was interested in child welfare work.

Mrs. Harvey Wiley, chairman of the National Council of the Woman's Party; Jessie Dell, United States Civil Service Commissioner; Nina Allender, member of the National Council, and Mrs. Richard Wainwright were hostesses also.

A tea in honor of Miss Dell was given on March 26 following her speech on the Woman's Party radio program over the National Broadcasting Company's hook-up.

Radio Programs to Close

THE series of radio programs given by the National Woman's Party over the National Broadcasting Company hook-up will close on April 16 with Katherine Anthony talking on "Women as Rulers." Miss Anthony is the author of biographies of Catherine the Great and Queen Elizabeth.

Laura Berrien will speak on April 7 at 5 P. M. over WOL, Washington, D. C., on the Havana Conference.

On April 9 Carter Field, political writer, will talk on "Women in Politics."

Floyd Allport, head of the department of social psychology at Syracuse University, spoke on "The Psychological Aspects of the Advance of Women" on April 2. Mr. Allport is the author of articles about the woman movement.

Mary Moss Wellborn, who made arrangements with the broadcasting company for the series, and who likewise planned the programs, is severing her connection with national headquarters. She planned a particularly successful radio series.

Indiana Committee Active

MRS. OVID BUTLER JAMESON, chairman of the newly organized Indiana State Committee of the National Woman's Party, writes that the committee is working continuously on organization work and on obtaining support for the Equal Nationality Treaty proposed by the Inter-American Commission of Women and supported by the National Woman's Party.

The League of Women Voters in Indianapolis pledged their support for the treaty following an address on the subject made by Mrs. Jameson. Many prominent individuals have also done so.

Telegrams have been sent to President Hoover urging him to instruct the United States delegation to the International Conference on the Codification of International Law to work for complete equality in nationality laws.

Mrs. Jameson plans to visit Washington the first week in April.

Massachusetts Meetings

THE Massachusetts State Branch of the National Woman's Party has been holding a series of meetings at which Mrs. Stephen Pell, Jane Norman Smith, and Rebecca Hourwich spoke. Miss Hourwick has just returned from a tour in Europe, where she visited nine countries, including Russia. She told an interesting story about women of the various countries she visited.

The first meeting was held on March 25 at the home of Mrs. A. L. West Movius, chairman of the Massachusetts State Branch. This was the only meeting at which Mrs. Smith spoke. She, Mrs. Pell, and Miss Hourwich spoke on "National and International Progress of Women."

Miss Hourwich spoke on March 28 at the house of Jessica Henderson, Wayland, on the same subject, speaking particularly of Russia. Miss Hourwich and Mrs. Pell spoke at the Y. W. C. A. Memorial Hall in Worcester on March 28 on "Women Today, Nationally and Internationally."

The branch was assisted by the Worcester Quota Club, the Business and Professional Women's Club, and the College Club.

Committee Shelves Equal Rights Bill

THE Committee on Courts of Justice of the Virginia General Assembly has, without a vote, "passed by definitely" the Equal Rights resolution introduced by Daniel Coleman of Norfolk and supported by the Virginia State Branch of the National Woman's Party.

A hearing was held before the committee on February 27, Burnita Shelton Matthews of Mississippi, Mrs. Benjamin Lowenstein of Richmond, and Mrs. Walter Adams of Norfolk speaking in its behalf. Mrs. Robert Fitzgerald arranged the hearing for the Legislative Committee of the Virginia State Branch.

Members of the State League of Women Voters, representiug the Woman's Joint Legislative Council, were present at the hearing and offered no open opposition. Adele Clark and Nora Houston had placed their opposition in the form of a letter in the hands of Edward B. Jones of Highland, who served as chairman of the committee in the absence of the chairman, Vivian Page of Norfolk.

One member of the Committee on Courts of Justice, Mr. Goad, sought to obtain a vote on the measure, but his motion was not seconded, Marion T. Read, secretary of the Virginia State Branch, writes national headquarters.

Organizations for Industrial Equality

SEVENTEEN organizations of women in New York State are on record as opposing industrial legislation based on sex. They have signed their names to a petition sent to the Governor and the members of the New York Legislature, stating that they have taken an official stand against special labor laws for women workers.

These organizations, consisting mostly of self-supporting women, say of themselves: "We hold that women in the professions, in business, and in industry shall be free to work and protected as workers on the same terms as men. We are opposed to any legislation on a sex basis, on the ground that all legislation and regulations shall be based on the nature of the work and not upon the sex of the worker."

The organizations signing this statement are:

National Woman's Party, New York State Branch, Anna Harbottle Whittic, chairman; National Association of Women Lawyers, Olive Stott Gabriel, president; Zonta Club of New York City, Nina Broederick Price, president; Brooklyn Women's Bar Association, Inc., Amy Wren, president; Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Women's League, Mary A. Murray, president; New York State Federation of Business and Professional Women, Helen Curtis Smith, president; New York City Federation of Business and Professional Women, Lillian Randall, president; Women's Division, First Assembly District Republican Club of Kings County, Amy Wren, committeewoman; Zonta Club of Brooklyn, Sara M. DeForest, president; Women's Equal Opportunity League, Ella M. Sherwin, secretary; Employes' Mutual Benefit Association of the F. G. Shattuck Company, A. S. C. Tayntor, secretary; Women's Press Club of New York, Blanche Wylie Welzmiller, president; Legislative League of New York, Ida L. Slack, president; Brooklyn Women's Constitutional Hoover-Curtis Committee, Inc., Ida B. Sammis Woodruff, chairman; Zonta Club of Albany, Christine Birrell, president; Business and Professional Women's Club of Brooklyn, Nella Brown, president; New York State Women's Republican Club, Mrs. James G. to men."

The Industrial Council speaking for the Woman's Party has placed before the Legislature its opposition to various "protective" bills, stating, "They link women with children. Identical legislation for children and women prevents children from getting needed protection and handicaps adult women. They do not apply to men."

The Industrial Council asked for the amendment of the bills so that they would apply to both men and women, or, if they are not so amended, for their defeat.

Pointing out that special labor laws applying to women and not to men are particularly hard upon working women in periods of depression when jobs are scarce, anyhow, the Industrial Council showed how such special laws limit women's opportunities to get employment, how they prevent women from getting equal pay with men, how they force women out of work, and in general limit woman's earning capacity and handicap her in earning a living.

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